and thoroughly. Quezon had had little acquaintance with Americans; but he soon grasped their psychology. Quezon was an *ex insurrecto* and a firebrand 5 but his utterances were characterized by a restraint and tone that carried conviction. Quezon had rejected the Hare-Hawes-Cutting Act j but with amazing dexterity he extricated himself from an awkward position and convinced President Roosevelt and a doubting Congress that the same bill should be passed with Quezon-suggested changes.

In 1916 Quezon returned to the Philippines with the Jones Autonomy Act in his pocket. Eighteen years later he returned with the Tydings-McDuffie Commonwealth and Independence Law to his credit. These two simple statements constitute their own best testimonials of work well done.

While with one eye Quezon kept in touch with American developments., with the other eye he kept under observation events in his own country. In 1922 by a swift offensive, he overwhelmed his rival Osmeiia. No sooner in power than he gave battle to Governor-General Wood and General Emilio Aguinaldo. In this campaign Quezon also outmaneuvered his *Democrata* opponents by enmeshing them in a National Supreme Council wherein he was supreme. No sooner peace than there came another battle with Osmena, who had allied with him Speaker Manuel A. Roxas and the other politically influential members of the mission who were bringing back with them an independence law. Quezon defeated them at the polls.

The mere statement of Quezon's political accomplishments

fails to do justice to them. In Osmeiia he had to meet the old master, and Osmena, endowed with true oriental guile and astuteness, was no mean antagonist. In Roxas he had to meet a Quezon-trained protege of great ability, and the idol of Philippine youth. Quezon won out against the Osinena-Roxas combination. Then there were the constantly recurring intrigues and jealousies of other politicians. Quezon beat them